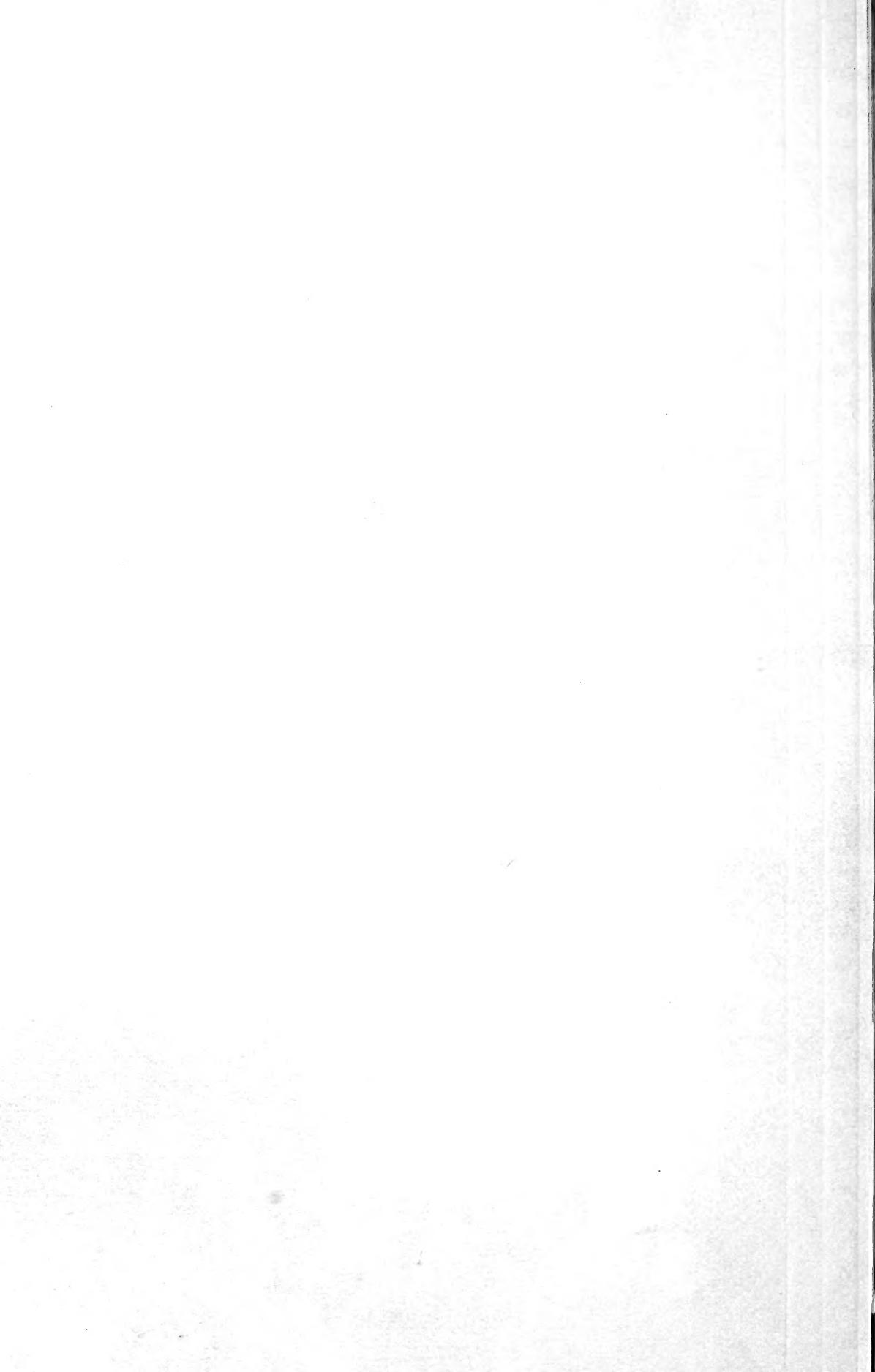


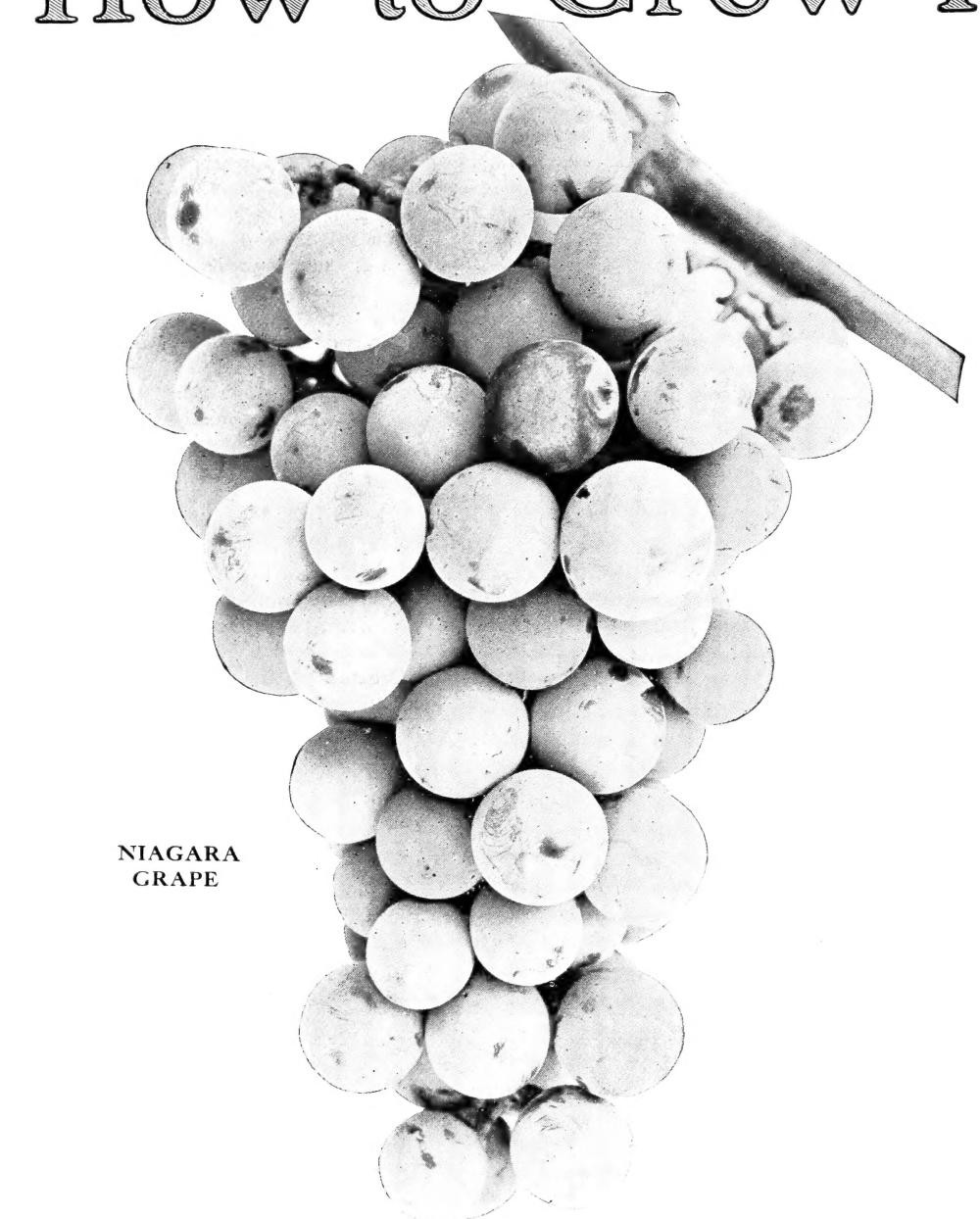
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Good Fruit and How to Grow It



NIAGARA
GRAPE

Reilly Bros. Nurseries
Dansville, New York



Good Fruit and How to Grow It

To Our Patrons

It is with a sense of pride and thanksgiving that we look back upon our last year's achievements and we wish to extend our hearty thanks to our many friends and customers for the hundreds of letters we have received praising our way of doing business, and the trees we send out. We wish also to thank our friends for their hearty co-operation in helping us to get orders by sending us lists of the fruit growers in their section and the way they praised **Reilly's Trees** to their friends and neighbors, thus securing for us hundreds of orders which we would not have otherwise received, and building up our already world-wide reputation in places where it would be impossible for us to reach. We will assure our customers that the same care will be exercised in the selection of trees, grading, packing and shipping as has been given these details in the past.

Last year was one of the greatest years in the history of our Nurseries. We had over **One Million Fruit Trees** alone to dispose of, three times the amount we sold the year before. We were all sold **Co-Operation** out long before Spring, and were compelled to turn down hundreds of orders.

We lay this wonderful achievement of success to the hearty co-operation we received from our customers. We have had to work against the agents, who have tried every means in their power to blacken our reputation; we have had to work against the catalogue firms, who have tried to beat our prices and who have been delivering the cheapest trees they could buy. **We have always tried to do a good, straight, honest business and deliver to our customers the best trees money could produce direct from our Nurseries at the lowest possible cost and we are more than pleased to know that our work has not been in vain, that it has been appreciated and that our customers are working with us.** If You have never dealt with us all we ask is that you give us a trial order.

Dansville, N. Y., and the surrounding territory in the Genesee Valley where our Nurseries are located, has long been acknowledged by fruit growers and authorities in general to be the finest section of the United States in which to propagate and grow fruit trees. Our soil is **Our Location** peculiarly adapted for the production of high grade stock, yielding abundant nourishment but not forcing growth as is the case in many sections of the West and South.

Our climate, too, is best suited to make nursery stock sturdy and strong. Our cold, but not too severe winters, harden the fibers of the wood in a way that is impossible in milder or more even temperatures. The stock grown in our nurseries is therefore all solid and firm textured with an abundance of fibrous roots so necessary in transplanting. Our patrons therefore have greater assurance of a successful planting than those who plant trees that have, because of climatic and soil conditions, made a more rapid but spongy growth.

We have this year over 2,000,000 Fruit Trees besides our Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs and Small Fruits to offer to our customers. This has been an ideal growing year and our blocks are extra fine.

Dansville Nurseries Free From San Jose Scale

New York Inspector Barden unreservedly declares that Dansville is the only nursery centre of any important size that is entirely free from San Jose Scale; this fact is not generally known. Mr. Barden believes that Dansville trees are worth five cents each more than the market price, as the reputation of Dansville Nurseries for freedom from San Jose Scale and general vigor of its trees and plants is worth many thousands of dollars to the planter who buys Dansville trees.—*Dansville Advertiser.*

\$100 Reward

We have never had San Jose Scale in or around our Nurseries. We will pay any party \$100 finding San Jose Scale dead or alive on any trees in our Nurseries.

Our Method—Selling trees direct to you, the planter, not only saves you from 10 to 30 cents on every tree, but enables you to secure trees that are **fresh dug, free from disease** and varieties that are **true to name**.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee our trees to be free from **San Jose Scale**.

We guarantee our trees to be true to name. While we exercise the greatest care to have our stock genuine and reliable, we agree to replace on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to name as labelled and it is hereby mutually agreed that our replacing it or offering to replace shall operate as a liquidation of all damages.

We want to say right here if you can't get trees true to name from the grower—the man who delivers them direct to you from the Nursery—we don't see how trees can be true to name bought from Agents and Dealers. These trees are handled over four or five times and the man who grows the trees does not take pains to keep his varieties true to name. We take every precaution to keep

Reilly Bros. Nurseries, Dansville N.Y.

our varieties true by staking every row of trees with the name of the variety and keeping a chart in our office with a diagram of each block of trees with the number of rows to each variety. Our scions for budding are all cut by our Mr. Thomas Reilly, a graduate of Cornell University.

Fall Planting

The Fall planting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Quince; also small fruits and Ornamental trees is considered far superior to Spring planting, for the reasons, trees planted in the Fall have a chance to get settled in their new locality, the snow gives them protection through the winter, and the water which soaks down in the Spring settles the tree in its place and as soon as the frost comes out of the ground, the tree starts to make root and the buds begin to swell and will make a splendid growth the first year.

Spring Planting

If you were sure just when Spring would open up in your section you would perhaps have as good success as by planting in the Fall, however, you are unable to tell the Nurserymen just when you want your shipment made—the Nurseryman is very busy in the Spring so that he would not be able to make shipment on the day you specify, thus you would receive your trees in the hot, dry season and it would be hard to make them put in a good growth the first year.

Buy Your Trees in the Fall—Whether you intend to plant this Fall or in the Spring, you should buy your trees this Fall for these reasons: 1st, you get the best selection the Nurseryman has as his varieties and grades are not all broken up and the Nurseryman has more time and can give your order better attention. 2nd, trees dug in the Fall are well matured and are in better condition to stand shipment and delays on the road, as the cold weather in the Fall protects the trees. 3rd, you have your trees on your farm and can plant as early as you like in the Spring.

How to Keep Trees Through the Winter—Select a well-drained spot, dig a trench about 18 inches deep, sloping on one side, and place the roots in the bottom of the trench, with tops leaning up the sloping side. Spread out the trees so that the earth will come in contact with every root, sift fine dirt in among the roots, fill the trench partly full, and press firmly with the feet. Fill up level with the top of the ground and press again with the feet, covering with loose dirt. Cover the trees about two-thirds up on the body and have the roots protected with about one foot of dirt. Trees thus "heeled in" will keep in good condition a long time. Do not cover with litter or straw, as it will harbor mice during winter.

How to Order

Tear out the order sheet in the back of the catalogue and make out your order so that it can be easily understood, and send in just as soon as possible, as first orders received have our first attention and they are filled in the order in which they are received. We allow a 5 per cent. discount on all our cash orders received before Oct. 1st, and 3 per cent. discount on all cash orders received after Oct. 1st, but do not delay if you have not the money for the full amount, send part, say one-fourth cash and we will hold your order for you, and you can pay the balance later, or we will make shipment C. O. D., as you may desire.

Discount—On all cash orders received before Oct. 1st, 5 per cent. discount, on all cash orders received after Oct. 1st, 3 per cent. discount. **No discount allowed on any but cash orders.**

Terms—Cash with order except in large orders when satisfactory references are given, and then the order must be accompanied by one-fourth cash and shipment will be made C. O. D.

C. O. D. Orders—We will ship C. O. D., providing one-fourth cash is sent with order and exchange is paid by the purchaser.

Shipping Time—Our shipping season begins Oct. 1st, but we would not advise stock to be shipped before the 10th of the month, as this gives them a good chance to harden up.

Rates—We allow ten rates on lots of five or more of the same variety and hundred rates on lots of 50 or more of the same kind, provided that the lot is composed of not less than 10 of any one variety. Lots composed of less than ten of a variety will be charged at ten rates and lots less than five of a variety at single rates. Different kinds such as 30 apple and 20 plum cannot be taken together so as to make hundred rates. The lot must be of one kind as 50 apple or 50 plum.

Club Orders

Get up a Club Order among your neighbors and friends. We will give you for your time and trouble a 3 per cent. discount on whole orders sent in. For a very little trouble you can very easily pay for your own order and help your friends to get trees for perhaps one-half of what they have been paying.

We will be glad to send extra Catalogues, Order Sheets, and Envelopes to help you get up a Club Order.

Fall Planting

By PROFESSOR BAILEY, of Cornell University—In answer to a letter sent to Professor Bailey in regard to Fall or Spring planting we received the following:

Reilly Brothers,
Dansville, N. Y.,

Gentlemen:

"When to Plant. There is much difference of opinion as to the relative merits of Fall and Spring planting. The writer's opinion is that Fall planting is generally preferable to Spring planting, particularly for the hardy tree fruits, like apples, pears and plums; and if the ground is in good condition and the stock well matured, peaches can sometimes be set in October, even in the northern states, with success. The advantages of Fall planting are several. The trees become established during the open weather of Fall, and they usually make a start in Spring before the ground is hard enough to allow of Spring planting. This early start not only means a better growth the first season, but, what is more important, trees which get a very early hold upon the soil endure the droughts of midsummer much better than trees planted in Spring. Planting is nearly always better done in the settled weather and workable soil of Fall than in the capricious days and in the hurry of springtime; and the orchardist is free to begin cultivation at a time when he would otherwise be planting his trees. Again, it is generally better to buy trees in the Fall, when the stock of varieties is full and when the best trees are yet unsold. These trees must be kept until planting time, and it is about as cheap and fully as safe to plant them directly in the field as to heel them in until Spring.

"In the Fall planting, however, it is important to insist that the trees shall be thoroughly well matured. In order to move stock quickly, it is the practice of some nurserymen to 'strip' the trees before the growth is completed; that is, the leaves are stripped off, the growth stopped, and they are put upon the market for September deliveries. This process weakens the trees, and many failures in young plantations are probably attributable to this cause. Such trees may die outright, especially if set in the Fall and a hard winter follows; or they may live to make a dwindling growth for the first few years. Like early-weaned calves, they lack vitality and push. If one were setting an orchard in the Fall, he should place his order for trees in August or September, if possible, with the express stipulation that the trees should stand in the nursery rows until the leaves begin to die and fall. In the meantime, the land should be fitted and the holes dug, so that when the trees arrive they can go directly into their places without delay or without the expense of heeling them in. Trees are mature enough to dig late in September or early in October in the northern states, depending upon the season, soil and variety. When the tree is fully mature, some of the leaves will still hold upon the vigorous shoots, and these are stripped off; but this stripping does no harm, for the young growth is then mature and it has a thick, strong, brown appearance which is very different from the slender, soft and green branches of early stripped trees."

Our trees are never dug until they are well matured, which generally is from the 1st to the 10th of October.

Apples

Apples will do well planted on most any kind of soil; rocky hills too steep for other crops will raise the finest kind of fruit. Take your field where you raise your best crops, plant it to an apple

Where orchard and it will bring you ten times your profit. A yield of \$2,000 per acre net is a common occurrence to those who take good care of their apple orchards. The favorable conditions of a good apple orchard are not in any particular kind of soil, climate or rains, but it is the man who takes good care of his young trees, by fertilizing and spraying, regardless of location that makes the apple orchard a young gold mine.

For those intending planting but a few trees we would advise the selection of our 2 year XXX grade. For those who contemplate planting a commercial orchard of 100 or more trees we would advise our 1 year No. 1 grade or our 2 year XX grade—preferably Sized Trees our 1 year No. 1 grade, as this grade gives the very best satisfaction to the large to Plant commercial planters. The trees are easy to transplant on account of the small fibrous roots, and the heads can be shaped to the planters individual taste much better with the 1 year apple.

Our Apple trees are all budded or grafted on whole roots of Imported French Seedlings. Our selection for Orchard planting would be the 2 year ,5 to 6 feet Grade or the 1 year, No. 1 Grade.

Fall is the very best time to plant Apple trees.

Price on all Varieties of Apple

For Light Grade 2 Year See Page 6

				EACH	PFR 10	PER 100
Extra Large Size	2 & 3 Year 2 Year 1 Year No. 1 1 Year No. 2	XXX Grade XX Grade	6 to 7 Feet 5 to 6 Feet 4 to 6 Feet 3 to 4 Feet	28c 22c 20c 15c	\$2.50 2.10 1.80 1.50	\$24.60 19.80 15.80 12.80

Summer Apples

Early Harvest—Medium to large, white flesh, tender and sub-acid, ripens in July, but may be used for cooking earlier. Tree erect, moderate in growth and quite productive.

Golden Sweet—A large, yellow apple, very sweet and good. A strong grower and good bearer. August and September.

Red Astrachan—This hardy early variety is well known. Always demands a ready market.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow; sweet, tender and juicy. Tree a compact grower and abundant bearer. August.

Yellow Transparent—A particularly desirable and beautiful sort that usually bears the first year after planting, often in the nursery rows. Fruits of medium size, round-ovate, pale waxen yellow when fully ripe, pleasantly acid, tender and good, ripening in July and August, before Early Harvest. Free-growing and fruitful.

Autumn Apples

Alexander—A very large and beautiful deep red or crimson apple, of medium quality. Tree very hardy, and a rather light bearer. September and October.

Duchess of Oldenburg—This best known of the Russian Apples, is also the handsomest and most valuable, succeeding even in the Northwest, where most of the varieties fail, and yielding well in all sections. The fruit is large, rounded, striped with red and yellow; tender, juicy, of the best quality for cooking and esteemed by many for the dessert. The tree bears young and abundantly. August and September.

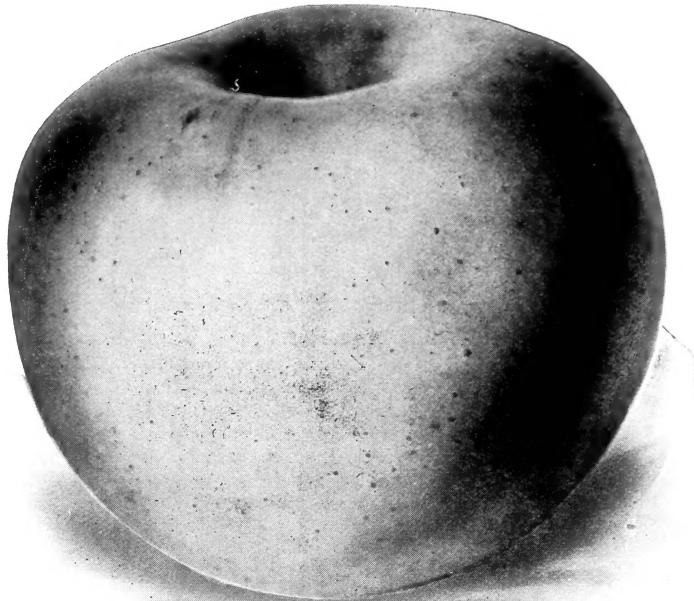
Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, melting, and delicious. One of the finest dessert fruits, and valuable for market. A good baking apple. October to December.

Gravenstein—A very large, striped, roundish apple of the finest quality. Tree erect in growth, and very productive. One of the finest fall apples. September to October.

Maiden's Blush—Large, flat, pale yellow with a red cheek; beautiful; tender and pleasant but not high flavored. Tree an erect grower, and a good bearer. A valuable market apple. Sept. and Oct.

Wealthy—Medium size, roundish; skin smooth and of dark red color. Flesh white, fine, juicy, sub-acid, very good. Tree very hardy. A variety of much value, on account of its great hardiness and good quality. October.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING (One of the greatest Commercial Varieties in the Country)



Pumpkin Sweet—A very large, round, yellowish russet apple, very sweet and rich. Tree a rapid, upright grower. October and November.

Winter Apples

Baldwin—Large, roundish, skin deep red, flesh juicy, crisp and sub-acid. This well known variety is the best commercial apple in New England, New York and Michigan.

Ben Davis—A large handsome, showy apple of good quality. A very late keeper. The market men like to handle this variety on account of its wonderful shipping qualities. Tree is a strong grower and heavy bearer.

Improved Ben Davis—This variety has made a very good showing in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan. It has a much better flavor than the Ben Davis and is of a darker red color. It is classed as one of the best commercial apples for the Eastern growers.

Golden Russet—Medium to large size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on the exposed side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy, and high flavored; hardy, bears well. November.

Grimes' Golden—Medium to large size; skin golden yellow with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly, very good to best. Grown in South and Southwest. January to April.

Gano—An apple with a very great future. A fine commercial sort. Very hardy. A half brother to Ben Davis, though of better quality. Very richly colored, uniform in size; keeps until March; rapid grower, fruit very handsome, flesh pale yellow, mild, sub-acid, good. Large, good marketing and keeping.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; great bearer. One of the best. November to January.

Jonathan—Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich; very productive.

One of the best for either table or market. November to March.

King (King of Tompkins Co.)—One of the largest red winter apples. It is of extraordinary size, beautiful in color, attractive and always brings the highest market price. As a rule it is hard for the commissioners to get enough of this grand apple to supply the demand. Its size, beauty and good flavor makes it in great demand. Tree a strong grower and very productive.

McIntosh Red—A Canadian Apple, keeps long, but is mellow and good to use almost from the time it is picked till the next crop comes. Requires no special storage to be kept like fresh. Fruit tender, juicy and sub-acid. Quick and spreading grower; long-lived; bears big crops. McIntosh Red is the Apple now making Montana's Bitter Root Valley famous. There, as well as in New England, New York and Michigan, its high quality and attractive appearance put it in the lead. It is extra good.

Northwestern Greening—Tree of Wisconsin origin, an extremely fine shaped, good growing tree in nursery and orchard. Fruit large and greenish yellow, good quality. It is claimed to keep well into June. Tree is quite hardy, and will probably succeed nearly as far north as the Wealthy. Very promising.

Northern Spy—Large striped, and quite covered on the sunny side with crimson, and delicately coated with bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, and retains its freshness of appearance and flavor till June.

Pewaukee—Raised from the seed of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, roundish oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Esteemed especially for cold climates, on account of its hardiness. It is like Oldenburg in hardness. Tree is healthy and long-lived, comes into bearing early and is a reliable cropper, often yielding heavy crops of fruit annually. It is

especially valuable for sections where hardiness and productiveness are the chief objects. November to May.

Rome Beauty—Keeps in good condition till May and June. Large, round, mottled and striped in different shades of red; flavor and quality away above the average; appearance and size are its valuable points; always sells and always brings good prices.

Stark—Esteemed in Ohio as a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, much shaded with dark and light red, and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, sub-acid. January to May.

Smokehouse—September to November. Medium to large; splashed with red; firm, crisp, juicy and rich. Tree spreading and quick grower, but very crooked.

Spitzenburg—In certain sections of the East where other standard sorts will not thrive, this sort makes apple-growing profitable. Standard in the West. Medium-sized, round, almost all-over red, firm, crisp sub-acid, slightly aromatic. Spitzenburg cannot be beat when grown under conditions it prefers. Be sure you are in the right location, then do not hesitate to plant it in any amount, for home or commercial use.

Stayman's Wine Sap—Tree vigorous, hardy, spreading. An early bearer and very productive; fruit medium size, round, approaching conic; skin smooth, greenish yellow, splashed and striped with red and purple; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, rich, sub-acid, aromatic, quality best. Splendid late keeper.

Tolman's Sweet—Tree hardy and strong grower, fruit medium, nearly round, somewhat flattened; surface smooth yellow. Flavor sweet, rich. Flesh yellow, firm. Used for baking and dessert.

Rhode Island Greening—Everywhere well known and popular; tree spreading and vigorous; always more or less crooked in the nursery; a great and constant bearer in nearly all soils and situations; fruit rather acid but excellent for dessert and cooking. Keeps well until April.

Seek-No-Further—Medium to large; dull red color; flesh crisp, tender and juicy. November to February.

Wagener—Medium to large size; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent. Tree a good grower, and very productive.

Walbridge—Fruit red, striped; very attractive when well colored; good for culinary purposes. This variety has been planted to considerable extent in Wisconsin, Iowa and adjacent

portions of the Mississippi Valley. In orchards it is moderately vigorous, comes into bearing rather young and yields heavy annual crops.

Wolf River—Fruit is very large, some specimens weighing 27 ounces; round, flattened, conical, highly colored. An excellent cooking apple. September to December.

Winter Banana Apple—An excellent variety, which has stood the severest tests. Tree is hardy and will succeed in very cold climates; its wonderful productiveness will bring quicker and larger returns than any other apple in the orchard. The fruit has a richness of flavor that cannot be described. Surpasses in aromatic taste the choicest pear, plum, apricot, peach, cherry or any other fruit grown. Flavor very rich, spicy and aromatic. Flesh golden yellow, fine grained, firm and juicy. Tree a very strong grower and will grow to be a tree of immense size; suitable for lawn or shade tree, the leaf being nearly double the size of other apple sorts. It brings top notch prices in our Eastern markets.

York Imperial—Here is one of the finest large red winter apples for Eastern and Southern planters. Tree is a thrifty, vigorous grower and a regular annual bearer. Comes into bearing very early. Fruit is large size, good flavor, and commands a good price. This is the leading variety for Pennsylvania.

We also grow the following varieties:

AMERICAN BLUSH, ARKANSAS BLACK, BARLEY SWEET, BAXTER, BLUE PEARMAIN, BOIKEN, DELICIOUS, FALLAWATER, GILLIFLOWER, MANN, OPALESCENT, PECK PLEASANT, RAMBO, RED CANADA, SMITH CIDER, SUTTON BEAUTY, TWENTY OUNCE, WALKER BEAUTY, WILLOW TWIG, YELLOW BELL.

Crab Apples

Hyslop—Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Keeps well into the winter.

Transcendent—Medium to large; roundish, oblong; golden yellow with a rich crimson cheek, covered with a delicate white bloom; flesh yellow; crisp, and when fully ripe, pleasant and agreeable; perfectly hardy; young and abundant bearer. September and October.

Whitney—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, and flavor very pleasant. Tree a great bearer and very hardy; a vigorous, handsome grower, with dark green glossy foliage. Ripens latter part of August.

Apple Tree Collection

Special Bargain in Apple Trees

25 Trees of any one variety given below \$2.90.

100 Trees of any one variety or 25 each of any four varieties given below \$9.80.

All Fine Two-Year Trees 3½ to 5 feet.

Red Astrachan
Sutton Beauty
Stark
Wine Sap
Wagener
Yellow Transparent
Jonathan
Wolf River

Winter Banana
Northern Spy
Fewaukee
McIntosh Red
York Imperial
Tolmar Sweet
Bismarck
Hubbardston Nonsuch

Gano
Baldwin
Wealthy
R. I. Greening
Duchess
Ben Davis
N. W. Greening
M. B. Twig
King

Boxing, Packing and Delivering at Freight or Express Office Free of Charge.

Cherries

The Cherry does best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will Soil do well on most any kind of soil unless extremely wet. It is one of the most ornamental of all the fruit trees. With its delicious and refreshing fruit it is very desirable for planting near the home, where beauty and shade as well as fruit are sought for and so desired.

In a few limited sections Fruit Growers have awakened to the profits which can be made from a Cherry Orchard. Most people have planted enough for their home use but had never considered it as a money maker. In the last few years there has been some extensive Cherry Orchards planted in the Central and Eastern States and they have proven more than a paying proposition. Some of our own customers have realized as high as \$400 per acre from young orchards. They require but little care and come into bearing very young. Our largest size should bear the first year after planting.

Fall is the best time to set Cherry trees.

Price on all Varieties of Sweet and Sour Cherry

For Light Grade 2 Year See page 10

				EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Largest Size	2 & 3 Year	XXX Grade	6 to 7 Feet	26c	\$2.40	\$19.60
Large Size	2 Year	XX Grade	5 to 6 Feet	21c	1.40	13.40
1 Year First Class				21c	1.40	15.60
1 Year Second Class				15c	1.20	11.30

Select Varieties Sweet Cherries

Bing—This desirable popular cherry originated in Oregon, is one of the grandest black Cherries in existence today. Its large size, firmness and delicious flavor have caused it to be in active demand by shippers and canners alike. The tree is a remarkably thrifty, upright grower and a prolific bearer.

Black Eagle—Large black; very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; tree vigorous and productive. July 1st to 15th.

Black Heart (Black Ox-heart)—A very old variety. Fruit medium-sized, heart-shaped, rather irregular; skin glossy, deep black, flesh tender, juicy, sweet. Tree a rapid grower, hardy and productive. Early July.

Black Tartarian—This fine old variety produces immense crops of large, juicy, purplish black fruits of mild sweet jelly-like consistency. The tree makes a beautiful erect growth and is planted to a great extent along highways and in yards for ornamental purposes. We recommend this variety as the very best.

Governor Wood—A rich and delicious large, red cherry that hangs well on the tree. Very

popular. June. Its color is clear bright red. It is tender, delicious and hangs well on the tree. This is one of those famous varieties that has made cherry growing popular. The tree itself is an ornament for any home, owing to its shade and beautiful blossoms, and the beauty of its fruit, to say nothing of the charms of fruit itself for eating.

One of our customers from Massachusetts writes:—

Enclosed find my order for Cherry and Plum for Spring delivery. You recollect four years ago I wrote you I wanted a good row of trees along my highway, that would be useful as well as ornamental. You advised the Black Tartarian Sweet Cherry, and I gave you an order for the largest size. The second year after planting the 218 trees bore 130 quarts of fruit and this last year I sold the crop on the trees, without laying my hand to them and received \$103.00 for the crop. It not only brings me in money but it is the handsomest row of trees I ever looked at. You certainly know what to pick out for your customers.

Napoleon Bigarreau—A magnificent cherry of the largest size, pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, richly dotted and spotted with deep red, and with bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet; tree a rapid grower and immense bearer. The most popular all around cherry for canning, preserving and shipping.



OUR CHERRY TREES IN PENNSYLVANIA

A Large Montmorency Cherry Orchard planted by one of our Customers in Pennsylvania

Reilly Bros' Nurseries, Dansville N.Y.

Lambert—This very promising cherry, of the largest size and bright rich color, is deserving of all that has been said of it by the introducer. The surface is smooth, glossy, and is covered with minute russet dots; flesh reddish with whitish veins, very firm and of unsurpassed quality. Stands well in the lead as a shipping variety.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—Fruit of immense size, rich deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor; bears abundantly.

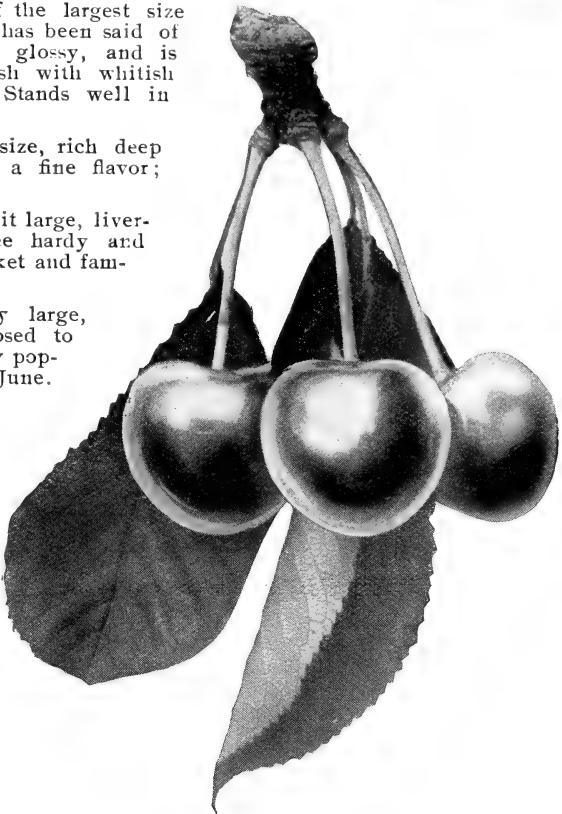
Windsor—New; originated in Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm and fine. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety for market and family use.

Yellow Spanish (Bigarreau)—Fruit very large, pale yellow with bright red cheek when exposed to the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious. Very popular and good market cherry. Ripens late in June.

Select Varieties Sour Cherries

Baldwin—Fruit very large, almost round, dark red, the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Remarkable for its quality, vigor, hardiness and productivity. Particularly profitable in the West. June.

Dyehouse—A very early and sure bearer, tree is a good, hardy grower. This



LAMBERT SWEET CHERRY

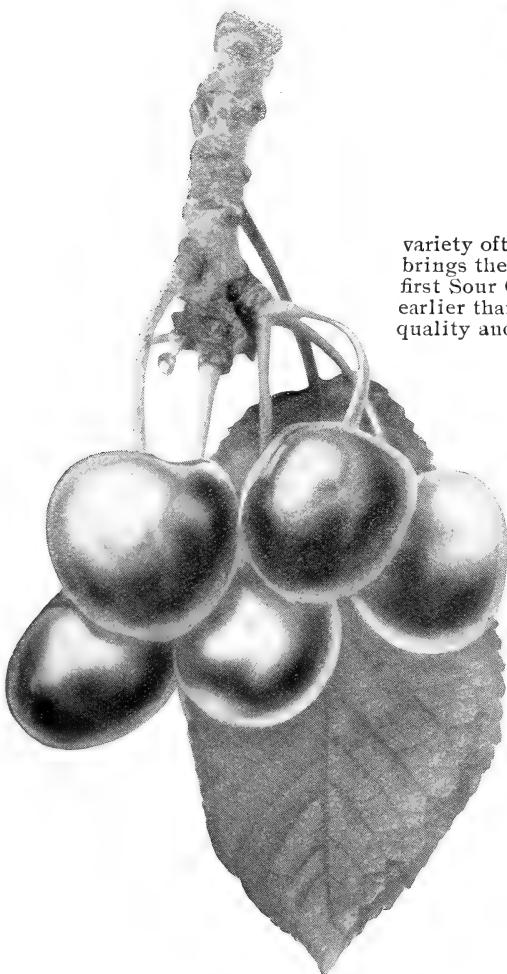
variety often bears fruit the first year after transplanting. It brings the highest market price on account of its being the first Sour Cherry to come into bearing: a week to ten days earlier than Early Richmond. Fruit is medium to large, of fine quality and is especially desirous for pies and canning. June.

Early Richmond—Of medium size, light red; melting, juicy, of sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries; is unsurpassed for cooking purposes and exceedingly productive. Often fruits next year after planting. June.

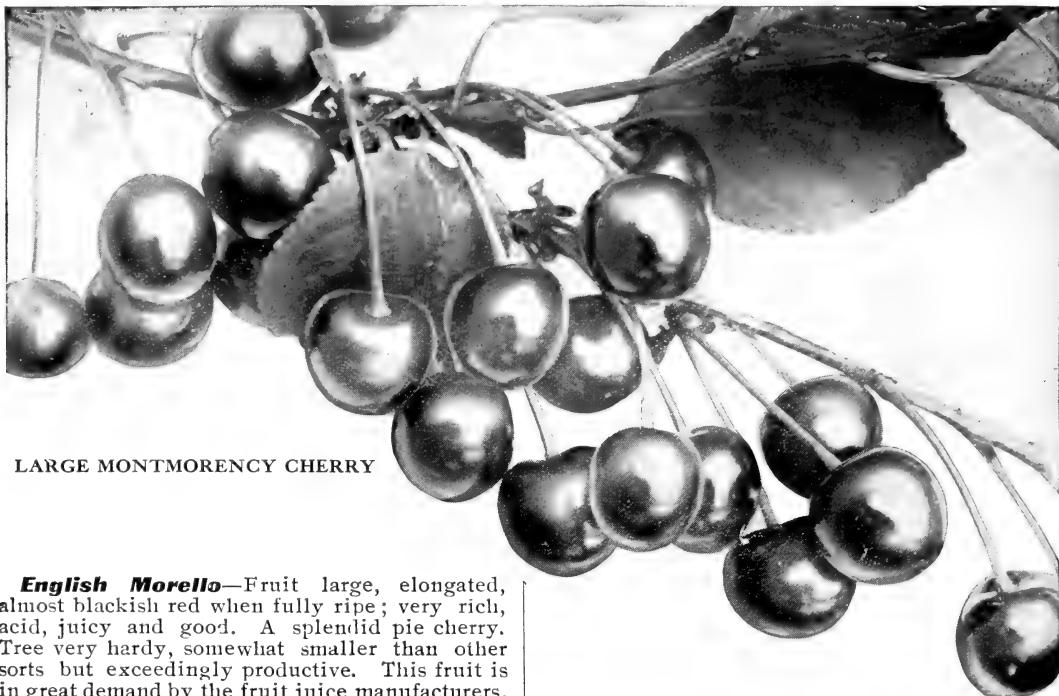
The following letter from one of our Maine customers, gives a good idea of the profit in growing this grand old variety:—

If you will consult your books you will find that in the past seven years I have bought 200 Early Richmond Cherry trees from your nurseries. The first planting of four acres I made in 1903. From these four acres alone I have received up to date, \$5630.00 and my total expense has been \$1210.00, which includes cost of trees, (I bought your largest size) labor and land rent. This orchard is just in its prime and will bring me in a nice round sum of money in the next few years. My plantings of 1906 and 1908 are also doing fine. I am enclosing an order and check for 300 Early Richmond for a neighbor of mine who is just beginning to realize there is big money in growing cherries.

Large Montmorency—This is the great cherry for canning factories. The fruit is in great demand and sells at fancy prices. Montmorency has been growing in popularity all over the country each year, so that it has been almost impossible to grow trees fast enough to keep up with the demand. It is of large size, dark red in color, stem rather short. Tree is a very healthy and vigorous grower. Some of the large planters have whole orchards of this one variety.



BLACK TARTARIAN SWEET CHERRY



LARGE MONTMORENCY CHERRY

English Morello—Fruit large, elongated, almost blackish red when fully ripe; very rich, acid, juicy and good. A splendid pie cherry. Tree very hardy, somewhat smaller than other sorts but exceedingly productive. This fruit is in great demand by the fruit juice manufacturers.

Olivet—Large; skin dark red; tender, rich, vinous, with mild sub-acid flavor. Productive. A pleasant cherry to eat out of the hand and when canned surpasses anything we have tasted.

Ostheimer—Large, heart-shaped, nearly black when ripe, juicy and rich; fine for dessert and cooking.

May Duke—Fruit medium, heart-shaped to conical, attractive dark red; flesh light red,

juicy, fine grained, tender, melting, moderately firm, pleasant, sub-acid, very good; nearly freestone. Season, end of June.

Wragg—Of the English Morello type and very similar in fruit, but averages larger; a few days later in ripening and possibly has slightly more acidity. Tree dwarfish, with spreading, round head; abundant and regular bearer—bears younger than English Morello, stronger grower, not so subject to disease.

REILLY BROS. NURSERIES, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

Dear Sirs: Trees just received today. Trees seemed to be all in good condition. Everyone who sees the Cherry Trees are very much pleased and would like some themselves. If you would like a list of good fruit growers would be glad to furnish them at any time.

Hart, Mich., April 28, 1911

Very truly
I. L. Jockett

CHERRY TREES \$6.90 per Hundred

All Fine 2-Yr. 3½ to 5 Feet Trees

No less than 25 of one variety. They may be all of one variety or a selection of four varieties

Montmorency

Early Richmond

English Morello

Windsor

Yellow Spanish

Black Tartarian

Governor Wood

Napoleon

Schmidt's Biggareau

No Discount

Catalog Price **\$1.95**

13 CHERRY TREES

Our Special Price **98 Cts.**

2 Large Montmorency

3 Early Richmond

2 Dyehouse

3 Black Tartarian

2 Lambert

1 Bing

All fine two-year well-matured trees. Carefully selected, fresh dug, true to name or your money refunded.

No Discount

Note Special Discount on all Cash Orders sent in before Feb. 1st. on page 2.

Price on all Varieties of Standard Pear

For Light Grade 2 Year See Page 13

Our Standard Pear are all budded on whole roots of Imported French Pear Seedlings

Extra Large Size	2 & 3 Year 2 Year 1 Year No. 1 1 Year No. 2	XXX Grade XX Grade	EACH	PFR 10	PER 100
			6 to 7 Feet	24c	\$2.10
			5 to 6 Feet	18c	1.60
			4 to 6 Feet	20c	1.90
			2½ to 4 Feet	14c	1.10
					9.00

Summer Varieties

Bartlett—Large, coloring when fully ripe waxen yellow, with red blush. Juicy, melting, high-flavored. The tree bears early and abundantly. One of the finest eating pears and extra fine for canning. The most popular sort, both for home use and market. We would recommend this well known variety above all others for either home use or commercial planting.

From one of our Pennsylvania customers:—

I just sold the last barrel of fruit from my Bartlett Pear orchard. From the 114 trees I picked \$1870.00 worth of fruit.

Clapp's Favorite—A superb, large, long, yellow pear, richly flushed with russet-red next the sun; juicy and delightful; ripens before Bartlett. Pick the fruit of this variety at least ten days before it would ripen on the tree. August.

Doyenne D'Ete—Small, yellow, shaded with red; melting, sweet and delicious. The tree is robust and healthy. Early August.

Early Harvest—Of good size and color; quality fair. Remarkably productive in the South, where it is best early market variety.

Koonce—A very popular early variety. Fruit medium to large, yellow, one-half nearly covered with red. Does not rot at the core. Tree vigorous, free from blight, upright handsome grower. Very productive and a good shipper.

Lawson—Tree healthy, a strong grower, early bearer and profitable sort; of splendid quality for a very early pear. Red cheek with yellow shading.

Tyson—Medium in size, yellow with russet shading; melting, sweet, rich and aromatic. August.

From a New York customer:—

I want you to book me for 1000 Bartlett, your largest size, for next Spring delivery. I sold my crop of Bartlett this year for \$6500.00 from the 630 trees I bought from your nurseries in 1904. Last Spring's planting is doing fine. I have grand success with your trees.

Wilder—One of the very earliest pears, at-

tractively colored and of excellent quality, this new variety always finds a sale in market and is largely grown by commercial orchardists. Of medium to large size, irregular, bell-shaped, but with smooth surface; pale yellow with shadings of russet-red. The tree bears good crops early and annually. Early August.

Autumn Varieties

Beurre Clairgeau—Very large, pyriform; yellow and red; nearly melting, high-flavored. Tree a very good grower, an early and abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit. One of the finest acquisitions. October and November.

Beurre D'Anjou—A large greenish pear, shaded with russet-crimson; the flesh is high flavored, rich and vinous; the tree very productive, either as dwarf or standard. For late fall and very early winter use, we have no better variety.

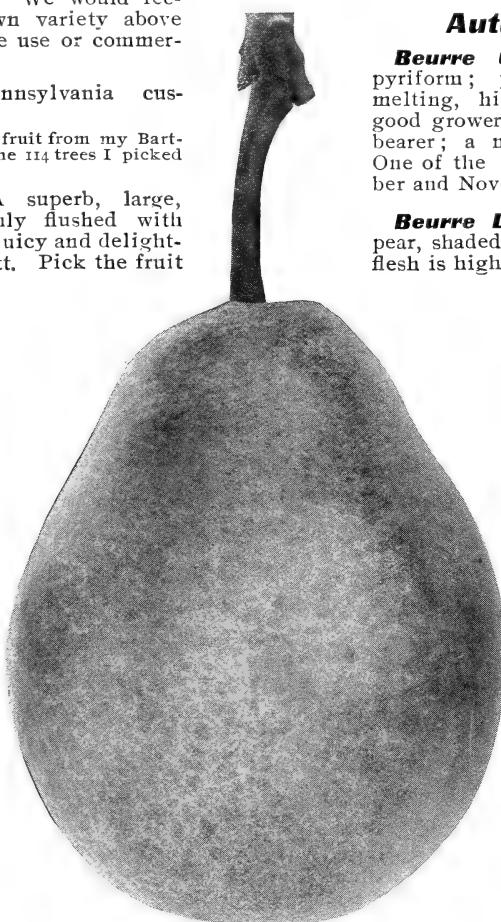
Duchess D'Angouleme—Large, beautiful, excellent quality, strong grower, good bearer and often bears fruit in the nursery row. One of the best for commercial purposes. A very heavy cropper and an annual bearer. It succeeds well as a standard, but is more profitable as a dwarf.

Flemish Beauty—This fine old pear is still one of the hardiest and most generally successful over a wide range of country, producing good crops annually of large, handsome fruit that is exceptionally good in quality. September and October.

Garber—One of the Japan Hybrids; larger than Kieffer; hardy, productive, early bearer; excellent for canning. September and October.

Howell—Large, yellow, with red cheek; early bearer, and productive. September and October.

Rossney—A new and excellent pear, raised from seed at Salt Lake City, Utah. In size medium to large; very fine grain, flesh melting, juicy, very sweet. Ripens two weeks after Bartlett: it is an excellent keeper and shipper, with tree much stronger than Kieffer. It is very seldom you can find a single variety combining



KEIFFER PEAR

Good Fruit and How to Grow It

so many rare qualities as this does, and we have great pleasure in offering it as the best pear on the market at the present time. 1 yr. No. 1 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Seckel—This small but most delicious pear originated on the farm of Mr. Seckel, near Philadelphia. Without question the richest and most highly flavored variety known. Its highly concentrated, spicy, honeyed flavor is not equalled by any other variety. Skin brownish-green with a lively russet-brown cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, juicy and melting. Always in demand as a dessert and market pear. Ripens September to October.

Sheldon—A large, round, russet-and-red pear of the very first quality. Hardy, free-growing, fruitful. October.

Vermont Beauty—Of medium size, roundish, yellow, heavily shaded with carmine; flesh exceedingly fine, sweet and juicy. The tree makes a strong, healthy growth and bears good crops. October.

Winter Varieties

Lawrence—About medium; yellow, thickly dotted, with a very fine, rich flavor. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. December to January.

Lincoln Coreless—Keeps well until middle of March. Very large, handsome, of good quality, and with but few, if any seeds. Distinguished for its very small amount of core

and seed, some specimens being almost entirely without either. Color golden yellow.

Kieffer—One of the best market varieties and an excellent keeper. This superb variety is often under-estimated, because large quantities of it are shipped to market in immature condition and before the fruit has attained proper size. However, there are few pears that are more attractive than the Kieffer, if it is allowed to hang on the tree until the beginning of October, and is then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room. If handled in this manner the quality of the flesh is the best, exceedingly juicy, and of sprightly sub-acid flavor. Kieffer Pears are being planted more and more by the largest commercial fruit growers of the country and this fact is sufficient proof, that the merits of this excellent sort are more and more recognized. The trees are apt to set too much fruit, and in order to obtain choice fruit of large size, it should be thinned early in the season. For best results, one-tenth of a Kieffer Pear orchard should be planted with LeConte Pears, as this is the best pollinator.

LeConte—Vigorous and prolific sort. Fruit large, with smooth, yellow skin; flesh juicy and firm. Good shipper.

Pres. Drouard—Large, melting, juicy with delicate perfume. November and December.

Winter Nelis—One of the best early winter pears; medium in size and has dull russet color; rich and sprightly flavor, and bears very heavy crops.

Special Bargain in Standard Pear 13cts. each

25 trees of any one variety given below **\$2.40**

100 trees of any one variety or 25 each of any four varieties given below **\$8.90**

Less than 25 of any one variety **13c each**

Trees all fine 2-year 4 to 5 feet. All budded on whole roots of Imported French Seedlings

Bartlett	Flemish	Clapps	Seckel	Anjou
Kieffer	Sheldon		Duchess	

No Discount on above offer

Dwarf Pears

Our Dwarf Pears are all budded on whole Quince Stock imported from France. The cultivation of the Dwarf Pear is perhaps more profitable than any of the other fruit. For low-headed trees, convenience, and to have fruit in two or three years after planting, the Dwarf Pears have their place in their garden as well as in commercial orchards. In planting Dwarf Pears we would especially recommend the Duchess. One of our customers writes that from a five-year old orchard of fifteen hundred Dwarf Duchess trees the crop was sold for \$1820.00.

We can furnish the following varieties in Dwarf: (For description see Standard Pears.)

ANJOU, DUCHESS, D'ANGOULEME, BARTLETT, CLAPP'S, FLEMISH BEAUTY, KIEFFER, KOONCE, SECKEL, TYSON, WILDER.

Price on all Varieties of Dwarf Pear

				EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Extra Large Size	2 year	XXX Grade	4 to 6 Feet	25c	\$2.00	\$15.00
Medium Size	2 Year	XX Grade	3 to 4 Feet	15c	1.30	11.00
		X Grade	2½ to 3 Feet	10c	.90	5.00
1 Year No. 1			3½ to 5 Feet	15c	1.10	9.00

Peaches

Every owner of a piece of land, even though no larger than a town lot, should plant a few trees at least. No other fruit trees produce fruit so quickly and abundantly as Peach trees; no other fruit is so universally popular among all classes and in all markets. Planted in commercial quantities, in suitable soil and location, no other fruit is more profitable to the grower. On town and city lots, as well as in all family plantations, peach and cherry should predominate; with very little attention the trees may be grown into beautiful specimens, fitting ornaments to any grounds. But the supreme satisfaction to the planter of a peach tree comes with the ripening fruit—great globules of delicious, juicy fruit, so far superior to the green-picked distance-shipped peach, as to be scarcely recognizable as the same fruit.

Peaches can be grown successfully on a great variety of soils, but we prefer a rich, sandy loam. Worn-out land can be made profitable peach land if a liberal use is made of wood ashes, or a mixture of ground animal bone and muriate of potash.

In planting, always cut back the stems of young trees about one-third and cut side branches to a single bud. Yearling pruning is necessary to keep the heads low and well furnished with bearing wood, for the fruit is borne on wood of previous season's growth.

Last season we were compelled to turn down some of our oldest customers on account of their not sending in their order early, as we were all sold out long before spring. This was a great disappointment to them as they preferred to wait a year than to trust their order to other nurseries. **They wanted Reilly's peaches.** Peaches are scarce again this year and **we would warn our customers to get their order in at once.** Don't delay and be disappointed again this year. If you have not got the money send the order in anyway, send a little cash to show you mean business, say one-fourth of the order, and we will hold the trees for you.

Price on all Varieties of Peach

		EACH	PER 10	PER 100
5 to 7 Feet	Extra	17c	\$1.28	\$11.30
4 to 5 Feet	XXX Grade	14c	1.14	9.80
3 to 4 Feet	XX Grade	11c	.98	7.80
1½ to 3 Feet	X Grade	7c	.56	4.90

Our Peach Pits are gathered in the mountains of North Carolina where disease is unknown.

Select Peaches

Alexander—Medium to large, pale green, heavily flushed with red; white-fleshed, tender and juicy. One of the largest and best extra early varieties. Mid-July.

Beer's Smock—A large yellow fleshed peach, similar to Smock Free, but superior to it. Ripens a few days later and is a better annual bearer. One of the most profitable market sorts. Late September.

Belle of Georgia—First half of August. Fruit very large and most attractive in color and shape, with a light red cheek; flesh white, firm, delicious—in all ways the quality is fine. Trees grow quick in shapely form and are very strong. Hardy, prolific. Free.

Crawford's Late—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive; one of the best. Late September.

Crosby—Fruit medium size, rich, orange yellow splashed with carmine on sunny side; perfect freestone, pit small; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Very hardy. September.

Carman—A superb peach of the Alberta type, new, but already a leader for general market and long-distance shipping. Quite large, creamy yellow, with deep blush; skin very tough, protecting the tender, spicy, juicy flesh, which distances in quality that of nearly all other peaches. The tree is very hardy in bud, grows and produces well, ripening its profuse crops in August.

Chair's Choice—Of largest size; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh very firm, ripening five days earlier than Smock. Makes a strong, profuse-cropping tree. September.

Early Rivers—Large, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. Early August.

Fitzgerald—A seedling found at Oakville, Ontario, where it stands the winter perfectly, and for the past four years has cropped regularly. It is undoubtedly very hardy, and the fruit averages larger than any variety we know of. Quality first class, freestone and we recommend it with entire confidence.

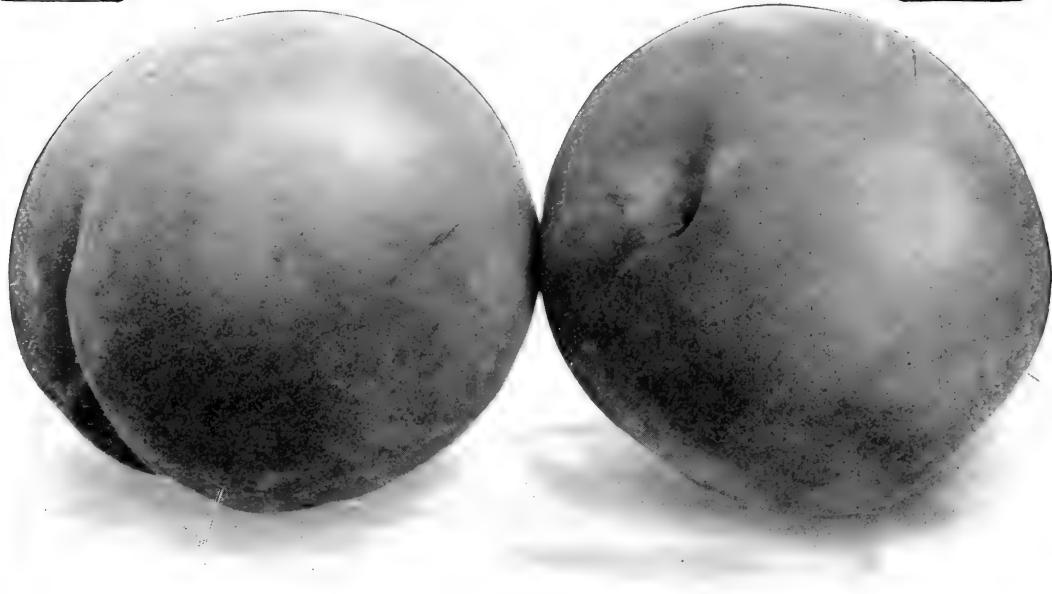
Greensboro—The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of Alexander, ripening at the same time. Flesh white, juicy and good. July.

Hill's Chili—Medium size; oval; skin yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh half melting, sweet, of medium quality. September.

Large Early York—A large and beautiful variety, white with a red cheek; flesh juicy and delicious. End of August.

Iron Mountain—Size enormous, oblong or egg shape, color pure white, sometimes having a slight blush. It is a perfect freestone and has as good quality as any white peach we have ever grown. Season, Sept. 20th to Oct. 10th, according to season and soil.

Niagara—Large, yellow, with red cheek; juicy and high flavored; flesh yellow; freestone.



ELBERTA PEACH—The Great Money Maker

Season medium early, following quick upon Early Crawford. This is truly a fine peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance. At its home in western New York, it is regarded as a valuable commercial variety. Ripens just after Crawford Early.

Elberta—Here is the king of market peaches. An exceedingly large, light-colored yellow peach with red cheek. Flesh yellow. This is truly a fine peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance. The tree is vigorous and very productive. No other peach has made such a name for shipping, and none is cultivated more extensively. It is the ideal market peach, and a royal

fruit. The fruit market has never yet had too many of this sort. A perfect freestone. Commercial growers have made more money on this variety than on all others. September 10th to 15th

Crawford's Early—This beautiful yellow peach, is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong, skin yellow with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. One of the very finest and most profitable. Late August.

Captain Ede—A new, promising, very large yellow peach that just precedes Elberta. Well worth a thorough trial by commercial growers.

Champion—Unusually large, some specimens measuring ten inches in circumference. A sweet rich, juicy freestone, beautifully colored with creamy white and crimson; a good shipper. Hardy, productive, profitable. August.

Triumph—Earliest yellow flesh peach, with good eating and shipping qualities. Ripens with Alexander, blooms late, sure and abundant bearer; strong, vigorous grower. Fruit good size, yellow, with red and crimson cheek. Middle of July.

Engle's Mammoth—Fruit large; skin yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy; stone small; freestone.

red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and productive; a most valuable variety. Succeeds Crawford's Early.

Salway—Fruit large, roundish, deep yellow, with deep marbled brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety; a late showy market sort. Freestone. Last of September.

Stump the World—Red and white, handsome, good size and fair quality. Very productive. End of September.

We also grow the following list of peaches: Admiral Dewey, Ray, Fox Seedling, Eureka, Mayflower, Snead, Yellow St. John, Kalamazoo, Thurber, Steven's Rare Ripe, Wonderful, Willett.

12 Peach Trees for 98 Cents

3 Elberta

2 Early Crawford

3 Late Crawford

2 Champion

1 Carman

1 Early Rivers

All fine one-year, well-matured trees. Carefully selected, fresh dug, true to name, or your money back.

You Save from 50 to 75 per cent by buying your trees direct from our Nurseries.

Plum

Most of the cultivated varieties of Plums are European or descendants of European varieties. But in recent years certain extraordinarily good varieties of native Plums have been widely disseminated; and very recently we have received some extremely valuable varieties from Japan. Crosses from all these will from time to time bring out new and much improved varieties, especially securing the best qualities of the European Plums united with the hardness, or desirable season, or good shipping qualities to the others.

The finer kinds of Plums are beautiful dessert fruits, of rich and luscious flavor. For cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For best flavor they should be allowed to remain on the tree until fully ripe; but for shipping to market, they must be gathered a very few days earlier, when they may be shipped long distances, arriving in good condition. All the varieties listed below are hardy and vigorous in all climates.

Plums should be pruned sufficiently to prevent a straggling growth and to keep the head from being too crowded. The Plum does best in heavy loam; but it will do extremely well on a shady or gravelly loam especially if there be some clay in the soil. They should be thoroughly cultivated and not allowed to stand in grass.

Price on all Varieties of Plums

For Light Grade 2 Year See page 17

		XXX Grade		EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Extra Large Size	2 Year	XX Grade	6 to 7 Feet	25c	\$2.00	\$18.00
	2 Year		5 to 6 Feet	20c	1.70	15.00
1 Year No. 1			4 to 6 Feet	18c	1.50	12.00
1 Year No. 2			2½ to 4 Feet	12c	1.00	8.00

Our Plums are all budded on whole roots of Imported French Myrobalan Stock.

European Varieties

Beauty of Naples—A new variety of great promise. Fruit of large size, light yellow when fully ripened. Flesh firm; juicy, and very fine flavor. Ripens the middle of September.

Bradshaw—A very large and fine early plum, dark violet-red in color. Tree a strong grower and very heavy bearer. It stands shipping well, and is planted extensively for commercial purposes.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome, light yellow, firm, rich and sweet. One of the best of late plums. Last of September.

Diamond—A large magnificent new plum, is very attractive, of enormous size, dark purple, with a beautiful bloom. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive.

Fellenburg (French or Italian prune.)—A fine late plum. Fruit handsome, of oval shape and purple color. Flesh thick, juicy and delicious; parts from stone. Excellent for drying and preserving. Very productive, ripens in September.

Grand Duke—A very valuable late plum, as large as Bradshaw, of same color and ripens latter part of September.

Pond's Seedling—A magnificent English plum form of Yellow Egg; light red changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer. September.

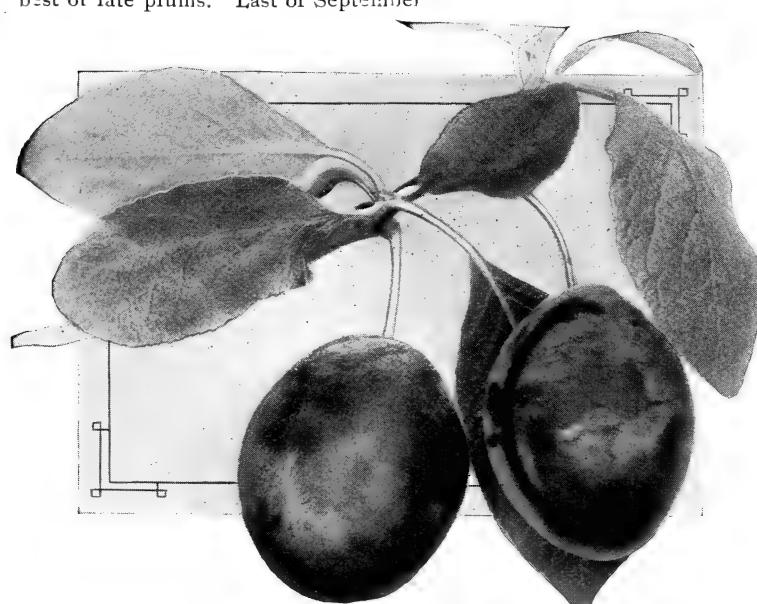
New York, Sept. 20, '910.

GENTLEMEN:—

I just picked one-half bushel of fruit from the forty Pond's Seedling I purchased from your nurseries two years ago. I consider this plum the best European Plum.

JOSEPH STONER.

Geui—Grown extensively for market, having proved to be one of the most profitable for that purpose. Tree hardy, very strong, vigorous, upright grower, spreading with age and bearing; an early and very abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish-oval Skin dark purple, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, rather firm, juicy,



POND'S SEEDLING PLUM

Good Fruit and How to Grow It

sweet, sprightly, sub-acid, freestone. Season last of August and first of September.

German Prune—This grand old variety has made a fortune for the fruit growers who have planted it in large quantities for commercial purposes in the eastern and western states, especially in the states of New York and Pennsylvania in the East. Some of our customers have realized as high as \$800.00 per acre and they plant twenty and thirty acres at a time, of this one variety alone. Description: Fruit long oval, of medium size. Color dark purplish-blue with blue bloom. Flesh greenish, slightly yellow firm and

Red Egg—A large magnificent plum, one of the most attractive. Tree a vigorous grower and an abundant bearer.

Purple Egg—A large magnificent new plum, one of the most attractive, enormous size, dark



sweet, of good quality. Stone small and very free. It is a good dessert plum, but most esteemed for drying and preserving. Tree is a tall, vigorous grower, and exceptionally heavy bearer. Ripens in September.

Niagara—Unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness as well as great hardiness of tree, with foliage so perfect as to contribute in an essential degree to its health. Fruit large, oval, often with a slight neck; skin reddish purple; flesh yellow, juicy and good. Its beauty as a market sort is unsurpassed.

Lombard—Here is an exceptionally hardy strong grower and an immense bearer. Fruit is medium to large, dark red, flesh yellow, of pleasant flavor. This variety is considered one of the very best for commercial orchard planting.

Moore's Arctic—Medium; skin purplish-black; juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor; claimed to be the hardiest plum grown and free from black knot.

Shropshire Damson—An English variety of great merit for preserving. Large and much more desirable than the common Damson. Tree vigorous grower, very free from attacks of curculia; hardy, and an abundant bearer. October.

purple with a beautiful bloom. Tree very vigorous, productive and hardy. September.

Shipper's Pride

—The fruit is of a large size, it being no uncommon occurrence to find specimens measuring two inches in diameter each way, as it is nearly round. It is of a handsome dark purple color, excellent for canning and an unusually good shipper, arriving at its destination in good order, and keeping a long time in excellent condition.

Yellow Egg—A large beautiful egg-shaped yellow Plum. A little coarse but excellent for cooking. Very productive. Last of August.

York State Prune—This prune originated here in Dansville about thirty-five years ago, is larger in size than the German

Prune, of same shape and color. Stone is small and very free. Our customers are planting this prune in thousand lots for commercial purposes.

Madison, Ohio, April 29, 1911

Reilly Bros.,

Dear Sirs—The trees arrived a few days ago apparently in good condition and much better trees than I expected. Please accept my thanks for the extra Plum Trees.

Yours truly,
W. A. Potter

Japan Plums

The value of this race of Plums is no longer in doubt. Trees of tremendous vigor, they come into bearing two and three years after planting and in such variety and season of ripening as to cover a period of three months with a daily supply of luscious Plums. They are beautiful in appearance, superior in quality and many of them will keep from ten days to two weeks after picking, a great point in their favor in marketing. Like the Peach the trees grow so fast and bear so heavily that they have a tendency to be short lived. Growers should keep planting trees each year so as to keep up the supply.

Abundance (Botan)—The tree is a very rapid grower, healthy in limb and foliage, comes into bearing remarkably young and yields abundantly. The fruit is full, medium size. Color a rich bright cherry red, with distinct bloom and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, very juicy and tender; of very good quality. Very hardy. Ripens last of July.

Burbank—The best and most profitable among growers for market; ripens from seven to ten days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower, unequalled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; cherry red, with lilac bloom. August.

Climax—Tree extremely vigorous, upright, with strong branches and very large leaves. Productive as Burbank, about as large and usually two or three weeks earlier.

October Purple—Originated by Burbank, who regarded it as one of the best introduced. Fruits on the old wood and frequently measures seven inches in circumference. Tree a strong, erect grower, forming a shapely head.

Sultan—A large handsome plum of purplish crimson color; excellent for cooking and preserving. Keeps long and ships well.

Red June—The great early market plum. Fruit large, deep red, very showy; flesh lemon yellow; slightly sub-acid, of fine quality. We can recommend this variety very highly. August

Satsuma—A fine large plum, with solid flesh and a purplish crimson color from pit to skin; juicy and of fine quality. Pit exceedingly small, very little larger than a cherry stone. Vigorous grower. Ripens in September.

Shiro—From Wickson and Robinson. Fruit egg-shaped, medium size, suture indistinct; smooth, bright yellow, transparent, bloom thin, white; cling, quality good. Remarkable for its productiveness, rivaling the Burbank in this respect.

Wickson—The tree grows in vase form, sturdy and upright, is productive almost to a fault. From the time the fruit is half grown until nearly ripe it is of a pearly white color, but all at once soft pink shadings creep over it and in a few days it has changed to a glowing carmine with a heavy white bloom; the stone is small and the flesh is of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Will keep two weeks or more after ripening. One of the largest plums grown. Ripens in August.

Special Bargain in Plum Trees

All Fine 2-Year Medium Size 13 Cents Each

25 Trees of any one variety given below **\$2.60**

100 Trees of any one variety or 25 each of any four varieties given below **\$8.10**

These are the best Commercial Varieties

Bradshaw	Lombard	Fellemburg	German Prune	Geuii
Niagara	York State Prune	Burbank	Abundance	
Red June	Climax	Wickson	October Purple	

No Discount on Above Offer

Port Jefferson Station, N. Y., May 8, 1911

Dear Sirs:—The trees arrived on Saturday in very good shape. I want to say I was very much pleased with them. I will take pleasure in recommending your goods to my neighbors. I showed your catalogue to Mr. Dayton, the purchasing agent for the Farmer's Club and he found that your stock and terms were so satisfactory he purchased for the club from you. I know he was well pleased with the stock.

Yours truly,
John J. Murphy.

It matters not whether your order is for \$1 or \$1,000 it shall receive our careful consideration.

Ornamental Department

While most people appreciate well-arranged and well-kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that they can have equally fine grounds. They have tried a few shrubs or roses, perhaps, growing in thick turf, with no attention given to pruning or cultivating. Under such circumstances good results cannot be expected. Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of a place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare, unkept grounds, and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the later at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put on the market. Lots thus planted secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES

		Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Alder, Imp.	Cut L'y'd	5-6 ft.	60		
Beech, Purple Leaf		4.5 ft.	50	\$4 50	
Birch, European White		5-6 ft.	75	6 00	
Birch, Purple Leaf		3-4 ft.	60	5 00	
Catalpa, Bungei			75	6 50	
Catalpa, Speciosia		6-8 ft.	35	2 50	
" "		4-6 ft.	20	1 50	
" "		3-4 ft.	10	80	
Catalpa, Syringaefolia			50	4 00	
Dogwood, Am. White		3-4 ft.	50		
" "		2-3 ft.	40		
Dogwood, Red Flowering		3-4 ft.	60		
" "		2-3 ft.	40		
Elm, Am. White		6-8 ft.	50	4 50	
" "		8-10 ft.	75	6 00	
" " English		6-8 ft.	75	6 00	
" " Scotch			60	4 50	
Horse Chest. Red Fl'w		5-6 ft.	60	5 00	
" " White		5-6 ft.	60	5 00	
Judas Tree		4-6 ft.	50	4 50	
Linden, Am.		5-6 ft.	40	3 50	
Linden European		6-8 ft.	55	5 50	
" "		8-10 ft.	75	6 00	
Maple, Norway		10-15 ft.	75	6 00	
" "		8-10 ft.	50	4 50	
" "		6-8 ft.	40	3 60	
Maple Purple Leaf			60	5 00	
Scarlet		6-8 ft.	60	4 50	
Sugar or Rock		6-8 ft.	60	5 00	
Silver		10-12 ft.	45	3 50	
Weir's Cut Leaf		8-10 ft.	40	2 50	
Weir's Cut Leaf		6-8 ft.	50	3 00	
Mountain Ash, Europe		6-8 ft.	35	2 50	
" " Oak Leaf		8-10 ft.	45	3 50	
Peach, Doub. Rose Fl'w		4-5 ft.	35	2 50	
" " White		4-5 ft.	35	2 50	
Popular Carolina,	4-5 Whips	8	70	\$6 00	\$50 00
" "	5-6 "	12	1 00	8 00	
" "	6-8 whips Bra'ch'd	15	1 30	10 00	
" "	8-10 "	20	1 80	12 00	
" "	10-12 "	25	2 00	15 00	
" Lombardy	6-8 ft.		60	4 00	
" "	5-6 ft.		40	3 00	
Oak, Pin Oak			75	6 00	
" Am. White			75	6 00	
" Red			60	4 50	

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

These trees form objects of great beauty when planted as single specimens on lawns, in the front yard and especially when used for cemetery decorations. Also are invaluable for the variety they add to landscape and garden. Our list embraces the best varieties.

		Each	Per 10
Teas, Weeping Mulberry		\$1 00	\$8 00
Weeping Mountain Ash		75	6 00
Cut Leaf W. White Birch	5-6 ft.	40	3 50
" " "	6-8 ft.	65	5 00
Camperdown Weeping Elm		1 00	8 00
Kilmarnock Weeping Willow		60	5 00

HARDY FLOWERING DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The importance of a liberal use of hardy shrubbery in planting American gardens was not fully appreciated up to a recent period; but with the growing desire to accomplish more in the way of brilliant color effects, and to supply plantings of trees with attractive undergrowth, greater attention is now being paid to shrubbery, and it is used in large quantities for border and screen work, also in forming groups and beds. Flowering shrubs probably give more satisfaction than any other class of deciduous plants as they require but little care. We have a fine stock of the following varieties, all of which have been exceptionally well grown, frequently pruned and transplanted, and are in first-class condition to give immediate effects.

		Each	Per 10	Per 100
Altheas, Red, Blue, White, Pink, and Double Flowering		20	\$1 75	\$15 00
Azalea		75		
Almond, Pink and White		25	2 00	
Calycanthus	18-24 in.	30	2 50	
Crab Bechtels, D'b'l, Fl'w	3-5 ft.	40	3 00	
Currant Flowering	2-3 ft.	35	2 00	
Deutzia	2-3 ft.	25	2 00	
		Each	Per 10	Per 100
Burning Bush	3-4 ft.	25	\$2 00	
Fringe, Pur. and White	3-4 ft.	30	2 50	
Hydrangea, Bush		20	1 80	
" Tree	3-4 ft.	40	3 50	
Am. Ever Blooming		50	4 50	
Lilacs, 25 varieties		25	2 00	
Plum, Prunus, Pissardi	4-5 ft.	20	1 70	
Snowball, Common	3-4 ft.	30	2 50	
" Japanese	2-3 ft.	50	4 00	
Spiraeas, 10 varieties	2-3 ft.	25	2 00	
Syringa, or Mock Orange	4-5 ft.	35	3 00	
Weigela, all varieties		25	2 00	
Golden Glow		10	80	
Peonies, 25 varieties		25	2 00	

EVERGREENS

		Each	Per 10	Per 100
Arborvitae, Am.	10-12 in.	15	\$1 00	\$4 00
" "	15-18 in.	20	1 50	8 00
" "	18-24 in.	25	1 80	10 00
Arborvitae, Pyramidalis	18-24 in.	30	2 50	
" "	2-3 ft.	50	4 00	
" Siberian	18-24 in.	40	3 50	
" "	2-3 ft.	60	5 00	
Tom Thumb	12-15 in.	35	2 80	
" "	15-18 in.	45	3 50	
Juniper, Am.	15-18 in.	75	6 00	



1. Pinus Mughus
(Dwarf Pine)

2. Pinus Strobus
(White Pine)

3. Picea Pungens
(Colorado Blue Spruce)

4. Retinispora
(Var. Gracilis)

5. Thuja Siberica

6. Norway Spruce

Reilly Bros' Nurseries, Dansville N.Y.

		Each	Per 10	Per 100
" Irish	2-3 ft.	60	4 50	
" Swedish	2-3 ft.	75	6 00	
" Red Cedar	2-3 ft.	50	4 00	
Pine Austrian	18-21 in.	30	2 50	
" "	2-3 ft.	45	3 50	
" Scotch	18-24 in.	40	3 20	
" "	2-3 ft.	45	2 80	
" White	12-18 in.	20	1 80	
" "	18-24 in.	35	3 00	
Fir Balsam	28-24 in.	40	3 50	
" "	2-3 ft.	45	3 80	
Spruce, Col., Blue	12-15 in.	75	6 00	
" "	15-18 in. 1 00	9 00		
" "	18-24 in. 1 50	12 00		
" "	2-3 ft. 2 00	20 00		
" Hemlock	2-3 ft.	50	4 30	
" Norway	12-18 in. 10	60	5 00	
" "	18-24 in. 20	1 50	10 00	
" "	2-3 ft. 25	2 00	14 00	
Yew English	18-21 in. 40	3 50		
" "	2-3 ft. 50	4 50		

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

		Each	Per 10
Rhododendrons, all varieties	1-2 ft.	75	\$6 00
" "	2 ft.	1 00	8 00
" "	3 ft. and up	1 25	10 00

HEDGE PLANTS

To secure a good hedge it is necessary to plant well. Dig a wide, deep trench, and work the soil thoroughly into the roots. Settle the ground firmly, so that each plant will be set as solidly as a post, then mulch heavily with some coarse material for a distance of one or two feet on either side, according to the size of the plants. This is especially necessary with evergreens, and all exposure of the roots to the sun and air must be strictly avoided. Evergreens should not be planted in the Fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Honey Locust	10	60	\$4 00	
Japan Quince	25	2 00	18 00	
Osage Orange	10	60	4 00	
Barberry, Pur. Leaf	40	3 00	25 00	
Barberry, Thunbergii	40	3 00	25 00	
Calif. Privet	12-18 in.	2 60	\$20 00	
" "	18-24 in.	3 00	25 00	
" "	2-3 ft.	3 40	28 00	

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

	Each	Per 10
Ampelopsis (Boston Ivy)	25	\$2 00
Wisteria, Pur.	35	3 00
" White	50	4 00
Hall's Japan Honeysuckle	25	2 00
Bignonia or Trumpet Fl'w	25	2 00
Am. Ivy or Virginia Creeper	20	1 50
Clematis, (Henryi)	30	2 50
" Madam	30	2 50
" Paniculata	30	2 50
" Crispa	30	2 50

QUINCE

All budded on whole roots of imported French Quince seedlings.

Bourgeat, Rey's Mammoth, Orange or Apple Champion.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 Yr. 4-5 ft.	3x grade	25	\$2 00
2 Yr. 3-4 ft.	2x grade	20	1 60
2 Yr. 2½-3 ft.	x grade	15	1 20
1 Yr. No., 13-5 ft.		18	1 40
			12 60

Our selection for Orchard planting would be the 2 Yr. 2x grade or the 2 Yr. 1x grade.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS

A delicious fruit of the Plum species. They are the most beautiful and delicious of all fruits, commanding at all times a good price in our markets, both fresh and dried. We believe no garden should be without a few of these trees. They bear very young and abundantly. They will stand thirty degrees below zero from insect and ravages and disease. We give below the hardy varieties.

Alexander, Alexis, Gibb, J. L. Budd, Harris.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Large size, 2 Yr. 5-7 ft.	3x grade	30	\$2 50
Medium size, 2 Yr. 4-5 ft.	2x grade	25	2 00
			17 00

MULBERRIES

The Mulberry is valuable not only on account of its fruit but as a desirable shade tree. It is of easy culture, requiring little or no pruning.

Russian Mulberry Tree. Very hardy, stand forty degrees below zero and bear a full crop of berries the next season. Chicken raisers should plant largely of this tree near the chicken house or yard, as they will soon make a nice shady place for the chickens and the berries are much relished by the fowls and are very healthful. The wood is very valuable for fence posts, lasting for twenty years in the ground. They also make a beautiful hedge if planted about 10 in. to 1 ft. apart and kept well pruned for the first two years.

5-7 ft. Each 30c Per 10, \$2.80 Per 100, \$23.00

Downing's Everbearing, New American

Each 50c Per 10, \$4.40 Per 100, \$40.00

NUT TREES

The past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the planting of nut-bearing trees. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market. The returns from established nut-bearing orchards, as well as numerous experiments, show plainly how successful nut culture may be made in America. Most farms contain land that would pay better planted in nut-bearing trees than in anything else; the nuts, in all cases, paying better than farm crops or fruits, while the trees are growing into valuable timber.

Chestnuts.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
American Sweet	50c	\$4 70	\$45 00
Spanish	50c	4 70	45 00
	Each	Per Doz.	
Japan Chestnut	75		\$6 00
Black Walnut	75		6 00
Eng. Walnut	75		6 00
Japan Walnut	75		6 00
Butternut	75		6 00
Hickory Shell Bark	75		6 00

GRAPES

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one or a dozen Grapevines cannot be found. For vineyards, make rows 8 feet apart, 6 to 10 feet in rows.

	1 Yr.	2 Yr.				
	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Agawam	10	60	\$5 00	18	\$1 60	\$10 00
Brighton	12	90	4 00	15	1 00	7 50
Barry				20	1 60	12 00
Chautauqua	08	60	4 50	12	1 10	5 00



CATALPA (Bungei) UMBRELLA CATALPA

Good Fruit and How to Grow It

1 Yr.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Campbell's E.	10	80	6 00	12	1 00	8 00
Concord	05	30	1 60	06	35	2 80
Champion	06	50	3 50	09	70	4 00
Delaware	10	70	5 00	12	90	6 00
Early Ohio	15	10	8 00	18	1 25	10 50
Eaton	15	1 10	8 50	18	1 60	12 50
Elvira	10	70	5 00	12	90	7 00
Green Mt.	15	1 20	10 00	20	1 60	14 00
Isabella	08	60	3 00	12	80	4 00
Lady Wash.	12	1 00	8 05	18	1 45	11 00
Lindley	07	50	3 50	10	70	5 00
Martha	08	70	4 40	10	80	6 00
Moore's Ea.	10	70	4 50	12	90	5 00
Moore's Dia.	10	70	4 50	12	1 00	6 00
Niagara	08	70	4 50	10	90	5 00
Pocklington	06	35	2 40	08	50	3 50
Salem	10	60	4 00	12	90	5 00
Wilder	07	65	4 60	11	90	6 00
Woodruff	07	50	4 50	10	80	7 00
Worden	09	80	4 50	11	1 00	5 50
Wyoming Red	07	40	3 00	09	70	5 50

GOOSEBERRIES

We are just now beginning to realize the immense profits in Gooseberry culture. It is really amazing to learn of the great yields from a plantation that has been properly handled. A half bushel per bush is not an uncommon yield. The fruit is used for pies, tarts, canning, etc., and can be shipped in boxes and barrels as well as in crates.

2 Yr.	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Downing	"	15	\$1 50
Columbus	"	15	1 50
Houghton's	"	15	1 50
Red Jacket	15	1 50	
Chautauqua	15	1 50	

CURRENTS

Currants can be successfully planted in the Fall or Spring. Being perfectly hardy, they do not suffer injury from the Winter. To destroy the currant worm, dust the plant with white hellebore, when they are wet with dew. Care must be taken not to breathe the hellebore, as it causes violent sneezing.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Cherry	10	1 00	\$ 5 80
Fay's Prolific	10	1 00	6 20
Pomona	15	1 50	9 00
Wilder	15	1 00	4 80
Black Naples	15	1 50	9 00
Red Cross	10	1 00	7 00
Versailles	10	1 00	8 00
Victoria	10	1 00	7 50
White Grape	15	1 50	9 00
Perfection	15	1 30	10 00

BLACKBERRIES

In garden culture, blackberries should be planted in rows 6 feet apart and the plants about 4 feet apart in the rows; in field culture plant in rows 8 feet apart, and the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. The tops should not be cut off until about 3 1/2 feet high, and should not be so closely pruned in the Spring; otherwise their culture should be the same as for raspberries.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Early King	30		\$1 70	\$14 00
Early Harvest	25		2 00	16 00
Erie	25		1 60	14 00
Eldorado	25 for 45		1 60	14 00
Mersereau	10	60	3 00	20 00

RASPBERRIES

To keep a raspberry bed in good productive condition, the old, weak and dead wood should be cut out every season, to give strength to the young shoots for the next year's bearing. In the spring the weakest suckers can be removed, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill. To guard against injury by the winter, the canes may be tied to stakes and covered with straw, or they may be laid down in the autumn and covered with a few inches of earth, leaves or bunches of evergreen.

Black Rassberries (Black Caps.)

	Per Doz.	Per 100	Per 1000
Cumberland	35	\$1 20	\$ 7 50
Plum Farmer	51	2 00	15 00
Gregg	35	1 50	8 00

REILLY BROS. NURSERIES, Dansville, N. Y.

My Dear Sirs: — The goods procured from you last season proved satisfactory. Every one of the apple trees grew. Considering the drought which prevailed here this was doing extraordinarily well. The various varieties of both pear, plum, and peach trees also are in a thriving condition. The shade trees too are thrifty. Upon arrival here the lot, all through, had the appearance of a sturdy one. A number of my neighbors evinced great interest and kept a close watch as to the results. Formerly, as a general rule, in this vicinity whenever anyone had occasion to need any nursery stock we would place orders with the agents canvassing through here for some large firm. For these goods we were oftentimes obliged to pay exorbitant prices. Comparing these prices as to those listed by you I ascertained that on an average, at least 30% could be saved in buying direct from the grower. I naturally concluded that the difference in price was precisely the amount the "middleman" gets in selling and delivering the goods. In taking the great variation of price into consideration, I frankly admit that at first I was rather skeptical as to the quality of goods you might send. However upon opening and closely examining the goods my fears were soon allayed. I heartily approve of your method of selling direct to the planter. I also wish to heartily recommend your goods to those of my friends in this as well as the adjoining states who may have occasion to need anything in yourline. Wishing success to follow each and every one who may take the advantage of placing an order, I am,

Most Fraternally Yours,

JONATHAN B. FISHER.

Red or Yellow Raspberries.

Columbian	35	1 50	8 00
Cuthbert	40	1 60	9 00
Eaton	35	1 50	8 00
Golden Queen	35	1 50	8 00
Ruby	40	1 60	9 00
Marlboro	40	1 60	9 00

ASPARAGUS

To plant, see that the ground is well drained. Work it up fine and deep, make it very rich with well-rotted manure. Locate the plants eight inches apart in rows three feet apart, spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit the crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed a dressing of manure and except near the seashore three pounds of salt early every spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons. The roots will give good crops for from fifteen to twenty years, selling at \$100 to \$200 per acre.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Columbian Mammoth White	25	\$1 00	\$7 00
Palmetto	20	1 00	6 00
Gouvernor's Colossal	20	1 00	6 00
Giant Argenteui	20	1 00	6 00
Moore's Giant	20	1 00	6 00

HORSE RADISH

This popular condiment is very easily produced in the home garden and any one who has compared the freshly dug article with that sold over counters, can appreciate the value of good, home grown horse radish. A half dozen will provide the ordinary family and as it spreads quite rapidly, the source of supply is easily maintained. We furnish large, strong roots, not small lengths.

10 for 15c ; 100 for \$1.25 ; 1,000 for \$10.00. Postpaid, 10 for 25c ; 100 for \$1.75.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

This affords the earliest material for pies and tarts; continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep; needs high culture.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Early Scarlet	10	50	\$4 00
Linnaeus	10	50	3 90
Queen	15	75	5 00

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. For field culture set in rows three to three and one-half feet apart, fifteen to eighteen inches in rows for garden, fifteen inches apart each way, leaving pathways every third row. Dip the plants in water as soon as received and bury the roots in moist, shady ground until you are ready to set them out. Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that flowers may be fertilized. The varieties not so marked are perfect flowering, and can be planted alone.

	Per 100	Per 1000
Bederwood	50	\$3 80
Bubach (P)	50	3 60
Brandywine	50	3 80
Bismarck	50	2 90
Clyde	60	3 90
Crescent (P)	50	4 50
Corsican	50	3 60
Commonwealth (P)	1 00	7 50
Express	50	4 00
Gandy	50	4 20
Glen Mary	50	3 00
Haverland (P)	50	3 80
Mitchell's Early	50	2 40
Nick Oliver	50	3 90
Farmer's Early	50	3 50
Sample (P)	50	4 00
Senator Dunlap	50	3 60
Rough Rider	60	4 50
Uncle Jim	50	3 20
Wilson	60	5 00
Wm. Belt	50	3 40
Warfield	50	4 00
President	1 00	7 00
Emperor (P)	70	5 00

ORDER SHEET

REILLY BROS. NURSERIES, Dansville, N. Y.

HOW TO ORDER: We employ no agents. This catalog is our only salesman. Fill out this Order Sheet with the items you want to buy, enclosing Postal Money Order, or Bank Draft on New York, and mail all to us in enclosed envelope. By this method you save half the money you would have to pay agents for trees. We have filled orders in this way for twenty years, and are well known all through the country. **Our Regular Spring Shipping Season** opens from March first. **State Positively** how we are to ship, whether by Freight, Express or Mail. If by Freight or Express, give name of R. R. Station and your post-office.

REMITTANCE: Should be made by Bank Draft, Express Money Order, Post Office Order, Registered Letter or Your Personal Check.

DISCOUNTS FOR CASH and rates on page 2 of Catalog. Note Special Club Offers on same page.

Name	P. O. Order, \$
Post Office	Draft - - -
County	Express Order
State	Cash - - - <u> </u>
R. F. D. No.	Total - - -

Be sure to give the name of Express Office if desired by Express, or Freight Station if desired by Freight, your Post Office Address, too.

Freight Station **Express Office**
Route **Date**

Fill in space on opposite side with friends or neighbors interested in Fruit Growing and we will send you a present with your order for your trouble.

.....
OVER

Names of Friends Interested in Fruit Growing:

NURSERY AGENTS AND TREES.

I have been interested in what has been printed in THE R. N.-Y. in regard to buying from agents. There are two classes of tree canvassers, the unreliable fellows who go through the country taking orders for trees and then buying the cullings of the nurseries to fill their orders with, and the men who actually represent reliable nurseries. This latter class has done a great deal in promoting the planting of fruit trees, and the only difficulty is that they must have larger prices than the nursery will sell direct for, since their travelling expenses and delivery costs must be met. One who is familiar with the nursery trade and knows just where the best trees of certain kinds are grown—for there is a great difference in the product of different nurseries in certain kinds of trees, as the adaptation of soil and climate for the different trees varies—will always know just where to get what he wants and will be posted on prices. But the farmers all over the country are completely unfamiliar with the growing of nursery stock and know nothing about the methods of the various nurseries or their prices, and hence the traveling agent gets big prices from them.

Some years ago a man with whom I was well acquainted was selling fruit trees, and like many of the men engaged in the business, knew nothing practically about the trees or the varieties he was selling and simply believed what he was told to say about them. He was perfectly honest and anxious to sell, and came to me one Fall, knowing that I was about to buy some fruit trees, and begged me to give him the order. I told him that I knew just where to get the few trees I wanted and that I could get them for a good deal less money than he could afford to supply them. He asked me to give him a list of what I wanted and he would price it for me. I told him I would give him the list and would send also to the nursery where I intended to buy and have them price me a duplicate list, and when that list came I would be ready to see his prices. When my list was returned from the nursery the little order was priced at \$18. My agent friend came in and I asked him for his list. He gave it to me, saying that he had put the plants as low as he possibly could, and lower than he was charging all around me. His prices summed up \$40, and I never saw a man so astonished as he was when I showed him the duplicate list from a first-class nursery for \$18. There is just the point with all traveling salesmen for any of the nurseries. They may sell good trees, but their prices are entirely too high.

W. F. MASSEY.

Maryland.

*Taken from
Rural New Yorker
Oct. 21st 1911*

Advice to Planters

Care of trees and plants on arrival. If not ready to plant the stock the day it arrives, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, it should be at once heeled in. Select a well-drained spot, dig a trench about 18 inches deep, sloping on one side, and place the roots in the bottom of the trench, with tops leaning up the sloping side. Spread out the trees so that the earth will come in contact with every root, sift fine dirt in among the roots, fill the trench partly full, and press firmly with the feet. Fill up level with the top of the ground and press again with the feet, covering with loose dirt. Trees thus "heeled in" will keep in good condition a long time. Do not cover with litter or straw, as it will harbor mice during winter.

If stock is frozen when received, bury the package, unopened, in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar, so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually without being exposed to the air.

If stock should appear dry or shriveled when received, through delay in transit or any other cause, take from the package and plunge into water, or bury in the ground in an inclined position so as to cover with the earth, thoroughly soak with water and let remain for twenty-four hours or more until a fresh, plump appearance is regained, when the stock may be planted.

Planting. If trees fail to succeed when planted, it is considered always in order to abuse the nurseryman. But remember this, if you plant carelessly you will be the loser, nothing can prevent it, not even abusing the nurseryman. Plow and pulverize the soil thoroughly. Lay off in rows, north and south, as wide as you wish, and open the rows with the plow as deeply as possible. It saves half the digging. Dig the holes wide enough to admit the roots in their natural position, without cramping, and deep enough to allow the trees to stand an inch deeper than they stood in the nursery. Dwarf pears should be set deep enough to cover the quince stock on which they are worked. Throw the surface and subsoil into separate piles. Cut off smoothly from the under side all broken or bruised roots, and cut back the last season's growth of top one-half to two-thirds, leaving two or three good buds to each branch, except for fall planting in cold climates, when it is best to defer top pruning until spring, just before the buds start. At all times keep the roots carefully protected from the sun and wind. Place the tree in the hole; fill in with fine surface soil, for covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is the most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the labels when planting. If these are left until the trees are grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached.

Never put any manure in the holes. A little bone dust or good rich soil is best in the bottom of the hole. Fertilizers should be applied to the surface and worked in. A covering of coarse manure, straw, litter, hay, or even stones, given the first season, will retain the moisture and prevent injury from drought.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries.....	20 " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 18 " " "
Dwarf Pears.....	10 to 12 " " "
Dwarf Apples.....	10 to 12 " " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 15 feet apart, 7 to 16 feet in rows
Currots and Gooseberries	3 to 4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries for field culture.....	1 to 1½ to 3 to 3½ feet apart
Strawberries for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart

Note.—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime and can be removed.

NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " " " "	70	8 " " " "	680
20 " " " "	110	6 " " " "	1210
18 " " " "	135	5 " " " "	1742
15 " " " "	205	4 " " " "	2723
12 " " " "	300	3 " " " "	4340

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees to an acre.

STATE OF NEW YORK

Department of Agriculture

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

This is to Certify that the stock in the Nursery of Reilly Bros., of Dansville, County of Livingston, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305, of the Agriculture Law, and it was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose Scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1st, 1913.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., September 1st, 1912

CALVIN J. HUSON,

Commissioner of Agriculture